(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2142.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1788.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

YOU are requested by the general assembly of Maryland, to elect two persons, to represent you in the convention, which is to determine, whether this state shall accede to the proposed plan of a confederate government.

It is a pretty general idea, that a majority of the people are disposed to adopt it. But there are men in every county, exerting their whole powers, and putting every engine into motion to defeat, as they allege, the deep-concerted scheme of a few aspiring, wealthy and well-born.

That the federal convention, availing themselves of the high trust and confidence of their countrymen, have, with matchless cunning, devised a system for preparing the way to their beloved aristocracy, is a topic of declamation, which is urged to the inhabitants of Annapolis, in common with their fellow-citizens of the union. There is another argument directed only to *them*; and that is, that the proposed alteration will prove peculiarly detrimental to Annapolis.

It is my purpose to examine these two objections, or rather naked assertions. The first of them I consider as an insult to the understandings of a whole people.

An aristocracy is a government, where the sovereign power resides neither in the body of the people, nor in representatives, elected by the people at stated periods. It is enjoyed by a select body, distinct from the people. They claim it from the constitution, in their own right. It is confined to a few noble families: and is transmitted like a manor from father to son.

This, in my conception, is the true nature of an aristocracy; but I mean not to dispute about words; and if a thing be good I care little for the name. From any form of government however which I have known called, by good writers, an aristocracy, the proposed constitution differs almost as much as light from darkness. An aristocracy has been frequently confounded with a government by representation, when, in fact, there is between them a most solid distinction. The latter is a true democracy, and the only species of democracy that can exist with convenience.

To give an idea of each, it is sufficient to advert to the British constitution. The house of lords is an aristocratic assembly, distinct from, and independent of, the people. The house of commons is a democratic assembly, as truly as if the whole body of their electors was convened, in their stead. Men are too apt to take their ideas from ancient petty republics, in which that important discovery, a genuine representation, had not been made. The truth is, the term "*aristocracy*" is become hateful; as indeed the thing itself ought ever to be held. Hence is it, that some men with to fix the name of aristocracy on the proposed constitution.

As a confederate commonwealth, consisting of many small democratic republics, the proposed constitution is as completely the government of the people, as is possible for a government of that kind, instituted, as it is, for the common defence and general welfare of the several component states, and leaving the protection of each individual, as far as may be, to his respective state government. It is indeed more so, than any other confederate government that has ever existed.

In its legislative department, there are two distinct branches. One of them is chosen immediately by the people; and the other by the people's immediate representatives. They are both appointed for a reasonable term; and there is no shadow of a preference given to the wealthy and well-born. One of these branches possesses a great share of the executive authority, the residue of which is committed to a single man, the representative of the people, chosen once in four years, and enjoying no privilege, as an individual, more than his fellow-citizens.

If then this constitution, which cannot be changed without the people's consent, be an aristocracy, either I am mistaken in the term, or an aristocratic form is the most eligible. And if the people of America amongst whom knowledge is diffused, real property divided, vassallage unknown, and personal influence therefore greatly circumscribed;—if the people of America shall be induced to alter this form, and surrender their liberties either to one man, or a few nobles of their own creation; then were not mankind intended to be free; all human wisdom is folly; and there is no sure principle on which may be formed the prediction of any future event.

That this constitution is, at least, calculated for the advantage of the rich, and will, of course, be oppressive to the poor, is a position, often advanced with an air of candour, benevolence and humility. An argument in its support has not been publicly attempted, that I know of, except by two honourable persons of a neighbouring state, not much *distinguished by the liberality of their conduct, or attention to the poor*. I challenge every enemy of the plan to shew, in what manner a citizen, from his riches, can derive an advantage, which he would not enjoy under any other government consulting equal liberty and equal rights.

The objection might be more plainly expressed by the following simple declaration. "By this detested "scheme, estates are rendered too secure. When a "man gets the property of another into his hands, "and thereby incurs a debt, he must discharge it "agreeably to his contract. What then shall become of those, who possess neither riches, nor "industry? Assuredly, under such severe administration it will be impracticable for them to maintain their ground."

Such is the general objection. I have too good an opinion of the Annapolitans, to imagine they will be duped, by the particular representations made to them, not as citizens of America, or even of Maryland, but as men, studious to promote the most trifling interest of their own, at the expence of a continent's welfare; as men who vainly suppose, they can flourish and be happy, whilst the rest of this great community of North-America is distrest and miserable.

The most inveterate opponent will not pretend, that the articles of confederation can establish our safety. Is he then capable of inventing a mode whereby congress shall possess efficient authority, unless each state shall surrender a portion of its sovereign rights, or at least suffer congress to impose and collect some kind of tax? Can we expect, hereafter, the states will comply with requisitions, better than they did, at the most trying stages of the war? Their legislatives, at present called on for contributions, may be considered on a footing with individuals, called on, by acts of assembly, providing no mode of coertion. Nay—less may be expected by congress, from a state legislature, than by a state legislature from the voluntary payments of its citizens. For although a strong sense of duty might impel a few to contribute, without compulsion, to the exigences of their state, we are not to imagine, the same tie will bind the majority of an assembly, consisting of individuals, who, if they compel others, must, at the same time bind themselves.

To explain, according to my own conjecture, the particular objection applied to Annapolitans, it amounts to this. "When congress shall exercise "powers, sufficient to give life and energy to their "government, our own legislature will be curtailed "of its authority. Its members, dependents and "*suitors* will therefore expend less money at the capital. Should the federal courts too "*absorb*" "the greater part of legal actions, our own general "court will neither sit so long, nor attract so great "a concourse of people."

The general assembly, it is true, will not consume so much time in *debating* on the requisitions of congress. But is it supposable, that our own internal government will not require the same attention, as before? The uncertainty of the law in general, the inefficacy of the penal law, the disproportion between crimes and punishments, the delays of justice; all these, and many others, are evils which demand their deliberation. They demand too the utmost care and circumspection, with some insight into the laws and regulations of other nations. Some of these subjects have been postponed from session to session. The legislature may now apply to this important business, with their minds less occupied by the general concerns of the union, on which, it is not likely, that they can be competent to decide.

In a popular assembly, let the subject of debate be what it may, there will be dissension and party-work, so long as the human mind shall be liable to the influence of passion, or interest; and dissension and party-work must ever protract deliberation. Many of you remember, under the proprietary government, that an inspection bill, the regulation of fees, the forty per poll, the allowance to a clerk, and a variety of other subjects, produced violent agitation, and were almost capable of throwing the province into convulsions. If, at the same time, you conversed coolly with any two sensible men of different sides, you found the real matter in dispute of very little importance. In a word, if long sessions of assembly are what you desire; or, if to the real dignity and importance of the state legislature you are warmly attached, you have nothing to apprehend from the proposed constitution.

A moment's reflection likewise, I think, cannot fail to convince any man, that the projected change will be greatly in your favour, considered merely with respect to the numbers, which shall repair to the capital, and the time they shall attend, on account of legal proceedings.

The constitution will create and give rise to a variety of business; and whether the federal or the general court shall have jurisdiction, will make very little difference to *you*. In all human probability, the congress will make a point of instituting a tribunal at the metropolis of each state. You will, in that case, have two courts instead of one; and the federal tribunal may be of more importance than the general court; because only one court will, I apprehend, be appointed by congress for the whole state.

On these considerations, therefore, setting aside the advantages, which, as citizens of America, you will derive from the best mode of government, that human wisdom ever yet contrived, you will be benefited as sharers of the money expended by visitors and sojourners.—I will not flatter you, that this city will become the seat of congress. But should such be the event, who is there will contend, that Annapolis will not profit from the change?

I have been addressing you my fellow-citizens, in imitation of my opponents. I have spoken to you as men, who measure not on the large scale of public good; who applaud, or condemn every measure, as it may possibly affect their own interest; and who, even in their selfish attentions, prefer an immediate advantage to the greatest distant blessing. If by motives like these, you are to be influenced in the decision of the vast question before us, you are to consider barely, whether I have not refuted those positions, which you have listened to, in corners.—But, could I believe, that a majority of the freemen in Annapolis were persons of that despicable stamp, I would disdain to address them at all.

I shall, however, confine myself to the limits prescribed at my outset. To the writings of your own townsmen, and to many others, I refer you, for a full examination of other objections. Already has the general subject been discussed, far better than the bounds of a news-paper would admit, had I the inclination, the leisure, or the talents for a complete investigation.

With respect to the objects of your choice at the approaching election, it would be arrogance of an individual, in this way, to offer his advice. I shall content myself with making a few general remarks which I trust, no man in his senses will deny, however he may determine to vote. Neither prejudice nor partiality, favour nor ill will, should direct you in your suffrages. You are sensible, that the appointment will confer no advantage on the possessor. Envy, hatred and detraction, are the rewards with which too many requite a conscientious and effectual discharge of duty; and these are by no means balanced by that scanty applause, which is yielded by the most honest and candid of his constituents.

But, waving all these considerations, if you are wise, you will honour with your suffrages those men, in whom you can best confide, and whom you shall deem most capable of consulting the welfare of present and future generations. The decision of this stupendous question, so interesting to this city, to the state, and to the union, involves in it likewise the fate of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, in every quarter of the habitable earth. Long have the inhabitants of Europe viewed the cause of America as the cause of human nature. When the contest with Great-Britain first began, and for eight years of arduous conflict, we looked forward to its successful termination as the accomplishment of our wishes. But that glorious termination, which at length we obtained, should have been considered only as an opening of the way to our permanent prosperity. An efficient system of government, which can bind together the several states, prevent the encroachments of one upon another, protect the whole from invasion, and secure good treatment and respect to our citizens abroad;—it is this form of government alone, which has been wanted, to realize those flattering prospects, which presented themselves, ere before we took rank amongst nations.

Annapolis, January 27, 1788. AN ANNAPOLITAN.

VIENNA, *October* 14.

ACCORDING to authentic letters from Peterburg, prince Potemkin will have 100,000 men under his command, 48,000 on 50,000 from mount Caucasus and the Cuban. This prince, they say, is at Elizabeth Gerod, in a position proper for

approaching Oczakow; and that count Romannow, who commands a body of 50,000 men, was in motion to attack Neister, having with him 60 pieces of heavy artillery to begin hostilities with.

LONDON, *November* 8.

The accounts brought by the Pylades, are, that the Spaniards are repairing their lines near Gibraltar, with the utmost activity, and putting them in every respect, on a warlike footing—they were forming a camp of 20,000 men, and there were 19 sail of the line at Cadix, ready for sea, when the Pylades sailed.

We can assure our readers, from undoubted authority, that his majesty's ship the Pylades, just arrived at Plymouth, from Gibraltar, has brought home dispatches to government from the naval and military commanders on that station, which are sufficient to open the eyes of the nation, relative to the house of Bourbon, and the hostile intentions meditated against this country, notwithstanding the counter declaration of the court of Versailles.

The reason for the further prorogation of Parliament for twelve days, is, that the business may be finished with the French cabinet. The declarations signed at Paris, are only the beginning; the rest is to be settled by a convention now on foot in that capital.

It is computed that on the general sale of the articles agreed for by government, on the idea of a war, it will not leave a loss of one million; which million is to be provided for, partly by the issuing of exchequer bills and partly by the surplus of the year's revenue.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 24.

The unceasing industry of our French neighbours in Hispaniola, in procuring and propagating in their colony, regardless of expence, every species of useful tree or plant, which Europe, Asia, Africa or America afford, introducing various new fruits, and in meliorating their flavour and delicacy by grafting, is not only praiseworthy, but also worthy of imitation.

There are now flourishing in the Royal Garden at Port-au-Prince, more than two hundred curious plants of forty different species of trees, spices and vegetables, hitherto unknown there, being late importations from Cayenne, the Isle of of France and the East-Indies. The catalogue is too long for a news-paper, but there are, amongst them, five plants of nutmegs; eight of cloves; three of Sarsaparilla; seven rows of the black pepper, but yet uncertain whether they possess both the male and female plant; three of Surinam mustard; twenty of the Aurora, a kind of palm of a most beautiful appearance, from the elegant form in which it bears its leaves; four of Saouari, whose fruit resembles a chesnut on the outside, the kernel has the flavour of a walnut, though still more delicate; the plants of the vegetable wax, elastic gum, with a variety of cinnamon, mango, sago, vanilla, James rosa, and other valuable exotics.

They are in the greatest hopes that the cloves will soon become a considerable article of their export; the plants thrive amazingly, and at the Isle of France, from whence they came, nearly in the same latitude in the Eastern ocean, they have already more than 150,000 of those valuable trees (which are said much resembles our bays) and their fruit have of late, upon nice trial, at Paris, been determined to be exactly of the same quality and as good as those of the Molucca islands. Most of those have been obtained by their friendship in garrisoning the spice islands for their Dutch allies.

The sweet chesnut of Europe promises soon to be very extensive and universally planted throughout Hispaniola; they thrive and bear fruit already in abundance at Mr. Bourdon's plantation at the Montagne Noir, who has distributed them among many of his friends. Mr. Lorquit, the post-master-general of the island, has now growing on his estate of Grands Bois, above 500 trees of the large sweet chesnut, of the best kind from Lyons. Their fruit promises not only to be a great resource of food for his slaves, but also a great novelty and delicacy for his own table, as well as for them, who already prefer them to plantains.

They are now making rapid progress, with great success, in Hispaniola, in grafting cyons of American and European fruit trees on indigenous stocks, viz. the apricot, peach, apple, plumb, mulberry, walnut, cherry, gooseberry, &c. Should any of our readers wish to engage in that pleasant and beneficial task, and express a desire of information, we will endeavour to procure a treatise now publishing on that subject, with the list of the various stocks suited to the different grafts, with the proper instructions for grafting. They contend that many of our tropical stocks are analogous to those which bear fruits in France; and are in strong hopes of naturalizing, by that means, most of the fine and delicious fruits, which constitute the ornament and luxury of the European tables, as well as by interchanging stocks to add to the delicacy and flavour of our Creole productions in the fruit line, which are by no means despicable.

NEW-YORK, *January* 19.

Yesterday l'Aigrette, French frigate, and the Spanish packet, Galvez Town, came up to this city. The frigate saluted the city as she passed, which was returned from the battery by a detachment of colonel Bauman's corps of artillery; and at about 3 o'clock the passengers of distinction, viz. the count de Rostiere, and Marchioness de Brehon, mentioned yesterday to have arrived in her, debarked, and came on shore at the ferry-ways, under a salute from the frigate, and a cheering welcome of three huzzas from a large body of people who had collected on the wharfs. This frigate mounts forty guns on one deck, and is completely manned and equipped for war, having not been disarmed with the rest of the fleet, she being under sailing orders.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 17.

By the ship Nonpareil, captain Cushing, which arrived at Boston January 1, in 49 days from Landsend, in England, we have received intelligence as late as the 12th November, which enables us to present our readers with the following articles:

VERSAILLES, *September* 12.

The comte de Montiers is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States of North-America.

ROTTERDAM, *October* 30.

Mr. Crawford, agent to his Britannic majesty in this city, has done honour to the sentiments of his court, and manifested his attachment to the illustrious house of Orange, by celebrating the re-establishment of the stadtholder in all his eminent dignities.

HAGUE, *November* 1.

His serene highness the reigning duke of Brunswick Luneaburg, set off last Tuesday, after supper, for his head quarters near Amsterdam.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, *October* 30.

This morning a messenger arrived at the office of the marquis of Carmarthen, with the following declaration, counter-declaration, &c.

DECLARATION.

THE events which have taken place in the republic of the United Provinces appearing no longer to leave any subject of discussion, and still less of contest, between the two courts, the undersigned are authorised to ask, whether it is the intention of his most Christian majesty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September last, by his most Christian majesty's minister plenipotentiary, which, by announcing that succours would be given in Holland, has occasioned the naval armaments on the part of his majesty; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the court of Versailles is disposed to explain itself on this subject, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the republic, in a manner conformable to the desire which has been expressed on both sides, to preserve the good understanding between the two courts; and it being also understood, at the same time, that there is no view of hostility towards any quarter, in consequence of what had passed; his majesty, always anxious to concur in the friendly sentiment of his most Christian majesty, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations should be discontinued on each side, and that the navies of the two nations should be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET,
WILLIAM EDEN.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE intention of his majesty not being, and never having been, to interfere by force in the affairs of the republic of the United Provinces, the communication made to the court of London, on the 16th of last month, by Monsieur Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that court an intention, the motives of which no longer exist, especially since the king of Prussia has imparted his resolution; his majesty makes no difficulty to declare that he will not give any effect to the declaration above mentioned; and that he retains no hostile view towards any quarter relative to what has passed in Holland His majesty therefore, being desirous to concur with the sentiments of his Britannic majesty for the preservation of the good harmony between the two courts, agrees with pleasure with his Britannic majesty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

Le Cte. de MONTMORIN.

IN consequence of the declaration and counter-declaration, exchanged this day, the undersigned, in the name of their respective sovereigns, agree that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first day of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET,
WILLIAM EDEN.
Le Cte. de MONTMORIN.

Jan. 19. A correspondent yesterday favoured us with the following:——The public are cautioned against counterfeit dollars now in circulation, dated 1786; they are well executed, and may deceive even a workman, if not close examined. They may be known from the true by the following marks: on the head side; the nose and mouth are larger than the true, the S in Carolus is smaller, and not well cut; the II larger, and the L deeper in proportion than the other letters: the figures 86 of the date are not so full as the others, and are very rough cut: on the reverse, the crown is larger, and not so full and deep as the true; the heads of the pillars are larger and bolder than on the true ones; the metal appears very well until rubbed, when it has a copper cast; the weight is the same as the true ones.

Jan. 21. By a gentleman lately arrived from the western country, whose information is much to be depended on, we learn, that from the most perfect computation that could be formed there, not less than eighteen to twenty thousand emigrants have arrived in Kentucky, within the nine last months, by the different routes of the Ohio, Wilderness, &c.—One fact, perfectly well ascertained, strongly corroborates the above computation, that on the 24th of Nov. there passed Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, one thousand two hundred and ninety-six souls, according to the accounts taken by the boats of the garrison, the commander of which also great pains and accuracy in informing himself of the numbers that pass.

General Harmar, with the greatest part of the troops under his command, has returned from Fort Vincennes, on the Wabash, to the Muskingum, leaving two companies at the former place.

Jan. 23. Accounts from Versailles, of September 20th say,—The king has been pleased to appoint the chevalier de Chatenufort, his late consul for the state of North Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, to be his majesty's consul general for the dominions of the empress of Russia.

Extract of a letter from New-York, January 18, 1788.

"The weather has been intensely cold here, which had almost blocked up both rivers; but a rain, attended with a fog, coming on the day before yesterday, has sunk the ice sufficiently for the vessels that were below to come up; and yesterday a number arrived, among them a forty gun ship from France, with his excellency the counte de Montiers, minister plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles to the United States Intelligence extraordinary—Captain Alcorn, in lat. 36, 52, spoke the ship Light-Horse, captain Tucker, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound for Boston, out 86 days, all well. Captain Tucker heard that captain Bell, from Philadelphia, bound to Madras, was arrived at Pondicherry in June last."

WILMINGTON, *January* 9.

On Thursday last, at a meeting of many of the principal inhabitants of this borough, the following resolutions were agreed to and signed:

1. That from and after the first day of January, 1788, we will kill no lamb for sale or our family use, nor buy any of the same, or suffer it to be bought or used in our families, until the first day of January, 1789

2. That on the first day of January next, we will appear in a complete dress of the manufacture of one or more of the United States, at a general meeting to be held on that day.

3. That we will encourage and promote, as much as we reasonably can, the use of American manufactures, by always giving them the preference to foreign articles, when there is any reasonable proportion between their prices and goods.

RICHMOND, *January* 9.

HOUSE of DELEGATES,

Friday, 30th of November, 1787.

(IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.)

WHEREAS it is provided by a resolution of the 3d day of October last, that the proceedings of the federal convention be submitted to a convention of the people for their full and free investigation, discussion and decision; but no provision has been made for ascertaining their privileges, or defraying the expences of the members of the said convention, during their session, and travelling to and from the same; and in case the said convention should judge it expedient to propose amendments to the said federal constitution, no provision has been made for defraying the expences, or ascertaining the allowance to be made such deputies:

Therefore resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that provision ought to be made as well for ascertaining the privileges and pay of the members of the convention recommended to be held as aforesaid, as for the allowance to be made to the deputies to a federal convention, in case such a convention shall be judged necessary.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that if the convention of the representation of the people of this commonwealth, appointed to meet on the first Monday in June next, should deem it proper to send a deputy or deputies to confer with the convention or conventions of any other state or states in the union, the general assembly will make provision for defraying the expences thereof.

Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in pursuant to the said resolution, and that Mr. Thruston, Mr. Henry, Mr. Mason, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Meriwether Smith, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Bullit, do prepare and bring in the same.

Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 17.

The following ſingular accident happened a few days ſince:—A perſon with his horſe croſſing the Potowmack, above the great-falls on the ice, both broke in.—From the rapidity of the current the man was driven under the ice about thirty yards, where he was lodged againſt a rock, by which means he providentially eſcaped, his horſe being drowned.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 31.

The following veſſels are arrived here, viz.

The ſhip Polly, captain	Spellen,	from Barbadoes.
——Sally,	Kenedy,	Limington.
Brig St. Peter,	Wilſon,	Demarara.
——Friendſhip,	Green,	Aux-Cays.
——Antelope,	Atkinſon,	Amſterdam.
——Chance,	Stafford,	Dublin.
Schooner Polly,	Tatum,	St. Croix.
——Bee,	Brown,	Salem.
——Induſtry,	Hayes,	Belfaſt.
——Friendſhip,	Smith,	New-York.
——Regulator,	Snyder,	ditto.
——Sincerity,	White,	ditto.
——Eagle,	Lovitt,	Port-au-Prince.
Sloop George,	Hall,	Charleſton.
——Reſolution,	Dowſon,	St. Bartholomews.
——Polly,	Childs,	Rhode-Iſland.
——Tryall,	Henry,	Norfolk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 12, 1787.

WHEREAS an appeal is now depending in the court of appeals, on the queſtion, whether the purchaſers of confiſcated property ſince the conſolidating act, can pay their annual intereſt in ſpecie certificates, made receivable for the principal due for the ſaid purchaſes. And whereas a reſolution has paſſed the legiſlature, to ſtop all actions and executions againſt the debtors of ſaid property, purchaſed ſince the conſolidating act, till the court of appeals ſhall determine thereon. And whereas from the diſtant ſituation of many debtors from the ſeat of government, who are intereſted in ſaid queſtion, may not hear of the determination of ſaid queſtion, and may be ſubject to immediate execution, before they have an opportunity of paying ſaid intereſt:

RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed to ſuſpend and ſtop all actions and executions againſt ſaid debtors, till ſix weeks after the court of appeals ſhall determine thereon, on the appeal now depending before them for that purpoſe.—And that this reſolution be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiſer.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That the ſaid appeal ſhall not, on any pretence, be continued longer then to the end of two courſe after the meeting of ſaid court, in the month of October laſt paſt.

By order,
4 W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, December 12, 1787: Read and aſſented to.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

January 28, 1788.

IT is ordered by the chancellor, that the chancery courts ſhall meet in future on the ſecond Tueſday in February, the third Tueſday in June, the third Tueſday in November, and the third Tueſday in December, annually.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
1 Reg. Cur. Can.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED, and poſſeſſion immediately had,

THE fulling and griſt-mills newly rebuilt at the Head of South river, with ſixty acres of land, well wooded, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, and other neceſſary out houſes, with a good apple orchard and other fruit trees, about eight acres of meadow, well improved. Any perſon inclinable to treat for the ſame, may know the terms by applying to Leonard Gilliman, living near the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, near Pig-point.

10 7/6 LEONARD GEARY.

Timonium, Baltimore county, January 26, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of Archibald Buchanan, deceaſed, that the executrix has ſettled with the orphans court, for all the property that came to her hands; that ſhe has commenced ſuits on all the bonds, accounts, &c. on which ſhe has any reaſonable expectation of recovering the money; that the books of the ſaid deceaſed are in ſo deranged a ſituation, that ſhe fears they are not worth letting; ſhe is ready and willing to ſhew the ſame to the creditors, and is deſirous to deliver them up to ſaid creditors for their uſe;—ſhe will meet the ſaid creditors any time before the 24th of March next.

1 SARAH BUCHANAN, executrix.

Annapolis, January 29, 1788.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday the ninth of February next,

A VARIETY of houſehold and kitchen furniture, conſiſting of beds, bedding, tables, chairs, looking glaſſes, an elegant buffet, pewter, braſs, and irons, &c. &c. Likewiſe a few dry goods. The ſale to commence at ten o'clock, for ready money only.

1 WILLIAM GORDON.

To be RENTED, or SOLD upon long credit,

THREE lots, with the dwelling houſe, out houſes and garden, late the property of Thomas Stone, Eſq; in the city of Annapolis. The terms may be known by application to Mr. Robert Couden, or the ſubſcribers.

Many volumes of law tracts, and other books, late the property of Thomas Stone, Eſq; are miſſing. Any perſon having them, or knowing where they are, will oblige us by giving information to John Campbell, Eſq; or to

1 M. J. STONE, G. R. BROWN, } executors.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, and at Mr. STEPHEN CLARK's Book-ſtore,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

REMARKS ON THE PROPOSED PLAN OF A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,

By ARISTIDES.

Price two ſhillings and nine-pence, or three-eighths of a dollar, for a ſingle copy, and proportionably much leſs for 100, 50, or 25 copies.

The author begs leave to aſſure the public, that he would be happy, could he, conveniently, diſtribute gratis, as heretofore, the production of his labour. But this cannot be done, without incurring a conſiderable expence, or impoſing on a few generous ſubſcribers. From a circumſtance not neceſſary to be mentioned, the coſt of the impreſſion exceeds his and the Printer's firſt expectation. The price therefore of a copy is higher than he wiſhed to fix. It is no part of his plan to make money from the ſale; and the moſt preſſing demand will produce little more than an indemnification. 1

Sotterley, January 7, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next court for Calvert county, for a commiſſion under the late act, to aſcertain and mark the lines of two tracts of land in ſaid county, called Mile's End and Mill Run.

1 GEORGE PLATER.

Bladenſburg, January 25, 1788.

A COOK of good character and abilities is wanted in the tavern line; none need apply but ſuch whoſe recommendation will entitle them to liberal wages. 10 7/6 THOMAS ROSE.

January 29, 1788.

ON the petition of Thomas Selby, jun. of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the fourteenth day of March next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
10 12/1 Reg. Cur. Can.

January 25, 1788.

ON the petition of Andrew Scott, of Montgomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act reſpecting inſolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the ſaid petitioner, that the fourteenth day of March next is appointed for a meeting of the ſaid creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a truſtee or truſtees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the ſaid act; and it is ordered that this notice be publiſhed ſix weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
1 Reg. Cur. Can.

January 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

10 13/1 JOHN MITCHEL, jun.

January 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Prince-George's county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

10 13/1 WILLIAM HARDEY.

January 21, 1788.

THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland having appointed the ſubſcribers truſtees for the creditors of William Logan, of the city of Annapolis; in order to enable us to execute the ſaid truſt, notice is hereby given, that all perſons indebted to the ſaid William Logan make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands are requeſted to produce the ſame, that a juſt and proper dividend may be made, and the buſineſs cloſed as ſoon as poſſible.

To be ſold, on the 25th of March next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, known and diſtinguiſhed on the plot of ſaid city by No. 31, with the following improvements thereon:

A wharf 130 feet front, with 12 feet water, and 350 feet deep, a brick houſe two ſtories high, with a kitchen and cellar under the whole, and a framed blackſmith's ſhop. Alſo a lot on Cornhill-ſtreet with a framed houſe thereon, and all the houſehold furniture of the ſaid William Logan, conſiſting of feather beds, tables, chairs and kitchen furniture.

2 ALLEN QUYNN, DAVID GEDDES, } truſtees.

January 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſciber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

2 FRANCIS DAVIS.

January 4, 1788.

Lands for Sale.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

THE ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, being part of three tracts of land, viz. Godman's Chance, 104 acres, part of Middle Plantation, 116 acres, and part of the Plains, 100 acres, containing in the whole 320 acres, ſituate on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 11 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and 7 from the inſpection houſes of Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing and Indian Landing; this land is well adapted to Indian corn and every kind of ſmall grain, and inferior to none for tobacco; the corn land is divided into three equal diviſions, under a good fence, each part at a moderate computation will produce 150 barrels per year: the whole is conveniently and plentifully watered; on this land there is one of the moſt valuable griſt mills in this county, on a never failing ſtream, now in complete repair, being rebuilt within this year; ſhe is an overſhot mill, and has full nineteen feet fall; there are about 12 acres of meadow land now reclaimed and mowed yearly, about 5 acres of which are in timothy, under a good and ſufficient poſt and rail fence, immediately before the door, and alſo much more meadow may be eaſily made; the improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three rooms below and two above, with a cellar under the whole, kitchen, barn, ſtore houſe, meat houſe, tobacco houſe, ſmith's ſhop and weaver's ſhop, corn houſe, ſtables, and every other convenient out houſe, two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains about 250 trees, moſtly of the fine black red-ſtreak apple, remarkable for making cider of the firſt quality, together with a moſt excellent peach orchard, and a number of other fruit trees, a garden well pailed in about 120 feet ſquare, newly done, chiefly with cheſnut pails. For price, terms, &c. apply to w 6

2 THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

January 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge her debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Anne Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

2 ANNE TILLY.

January 22, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Lanſdale's tavern, in Upper Marlborough, on the 6th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for the benefit of the creditors of John Halkerſton,

THREE negroes, a woman and child, and a girl about fourteen years old, ſome houſehold furniture, a ſpinnet, a horſe, and a milch cow. The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

3 X SAMUEL HEPBURN, truſtee.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Halkerſton is requeſted at Upper Marlborough on the fifth of February.

January 22, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſciber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, intends to apply to the juſtices of Anne Arundel county court, to be held in March next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

2 BENJAMIN CADEL.

January 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, being unable to diſcharge his debts, means to apply to the juſtices of Montgomery county court, at their next March term, for the benefit of the act reſpecting inſolvent debtors.

2 HEZEKIAH OWEN.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

A Geographical and Topographical

HISTORY

OF

AMERICA,

Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from seminaries of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.
The history of North-America.
The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America. 9

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Burnes, of Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Burnes, that the 12th day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 5

January 3, 1788.

FISH.

A FEW barrels of well cured Patowmack shad of the best quality, to be sold cheap. Inquire at Mr. Couden's. 3X

January 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the seventh day of April next, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in convention, agreeably to a resolve of the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff. 2

Anne-Arundel county, West river, January 15, 1788.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Watkins, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, neither docked or branded, about five years old, has four white feet, and shod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

Port-Tobacco, November 9, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels. 11

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that *Tract of land*, called *Brail's Plantation*, and *Bateman's Field*, (being part of *Snowden's Reputation Supported*) containing from a late survey 676¼ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 5 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,
in Philadelphia. 19

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

10 CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES. 13

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Townshend Eden, Esq; of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having just claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be settled as soon as possible. All applications for payment or settlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port-Tobacco.

BETTY ANNE EDEN, administratrix.
4 WALTER STONE, administrator.

Annapolis, January 17, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Robinson, late overseer of the poor house of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or settlement, and those who have claims upon the said estate, are likewise desired to state the same without delay, that they may be settled as soon as possible, by

RICHARD OWEN,
JAMES ROYSTON, } Executors.
3X

December 14, 1787.

FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A NUMBER of VALUABLE SLAVES.

ARTHUR BRYAN. 7X

Talbot, November 24, 1787.

I WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same. 7

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain Mootz from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of old Conjac brandy, a few cases claret (vintage 1783), handsome dark ground chintzes, and fine cambrick, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mould candles, and fine East-India coffee. 5X 5w

January 1, 1788.

Notice to Pilots.

THE board appointed by act of assembly to examine and license pilots, within this state, do hereby give notice, that the board will sit at Mr. Thomas De Witt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, from the first to the last day of February next, to examine any person who shall apply for a license as a pilot.

By order of the board,
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

The following abstracts from the law, are published for the information of such persons as intend to apply for examination and license as pilots.

1st. "Every person who desires to be examined, must produce, from the court of the county wherein he resides, a certificate of his honesty and good behaviour, and he must pay thirty five shillings, *current money*.

2d. "If upon public examination, the person applying appears to the board of sufficient ability, skill and experience, the board is to grant him one of three kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot vessels of any draught of water, or vessels of not exceeding twelve feet draught, or of vessels of not exceeding nine feet draught.—No person to be licensed as a first-rate pilot, unless he hath employed himself for at least three years in the business of piloting vessels of any draught, or unless he hath served at least four years as an apprentice to the business of piloting.

3d. "No person shall act as a pilot, although licensed, unless he, or the company to which he belongs, shall keep one sufficient boat of twenty-six feet keel streight rabber, at the least, decked and well found; and not more than three pilots can be in company.

4th. "Every pilot, on being licensed, is to give bond, with good security, in penalty of two hundred pounds current money, for the faithful discharge of his duty, agreeably to act of assembly.

5th. "Every merchant vessel of nine feet, or upwards, coming from sea, shall take the first pilot who offers below the Horse-Shoe, or pay him half pilotage to the first part; and every merchant vessel of the like draught of water, going to sea, shall receive the first pilot who applies, or pay him half pilotage to the Capes; and every vessel, having no pilot, who shall follow a vessel that has a pilot, shall pay him half pilotage.

6th. "Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From the Capes to Baltimore-town, eight shillings and nine-pence current money, and from Baltimore-town to the Capes, seven shillings and six-pence for every foot of water the vessel shall draw: From the mouth of Patowmack to George-town, and from George-town to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an addition of one fifth to the above rates; for less distance in the same proportion. No allowance for any supernumerary inches under six."

By order of the board,
4X WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them of Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will. 7

January 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

ANTHONY MUSGROVE, of Anthony.
2

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.